

Nov/16/2020 - a generally unremarkable day except.....

Dust Sourced in The Arctic Region: Characteristics, Importance and New Challenges

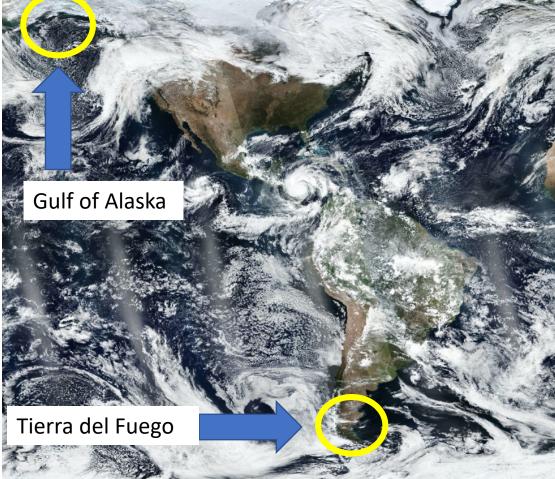
Santiago Gassó
ESSIC/UMD/GSFC
sgasso@umd.edu, 🔁 @SanGasso
#highlatitudedust

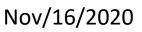
4<sup>th</sup> Changes in the Arctic Boreal System (CABS)

Quarterly Update

February 2, 2021

Dust Activity in both ends of the Americas on the same day



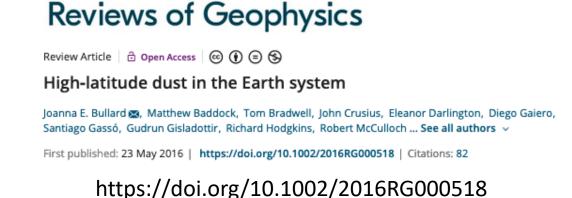








High latitude dust (HLD) refers to aeolian material (such as glacier silt, volcanic ash) emitted from sources ≥50°N and ≥40°S.



From what we already know, HLD is not a major player in the modern radiative

However, there are other reasons why we should pay attention to it.

balance of the atmosphere (aerosol direct effect)

# But first, a few close ups of High Latitude Dust

Baffin Island, Canada (~70 N)

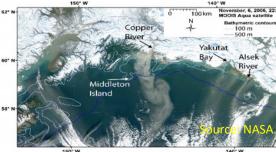


Kangerlussuaq, Greenland (~64 N)



Iceland (64 N)

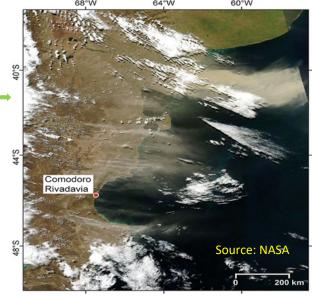
Gulf of Alaska (60 N)



-50° N

Source: NASA

Patagonia (40S to 53S)



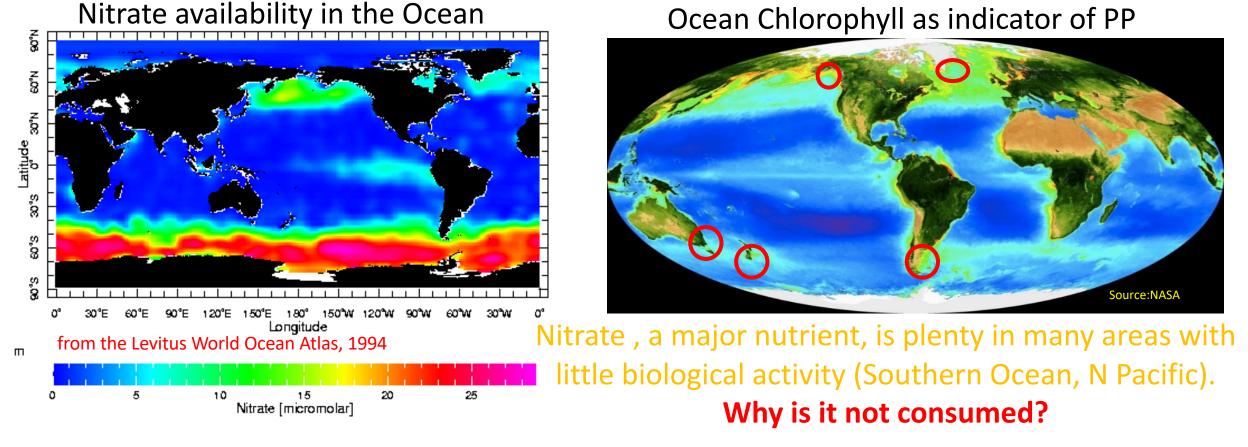
Dry Valleys near McMurdo, Antarctica (75S)





Tierra del Fuego (54S)

# Reason 1: Nutrients for Ecosystems (I)



Deficit of Iron, a key micronutrient, is the reason.

Can iron in dust modulate marine ecosystems primary production?

### Reason 1: Nutrients for Ecosystems (II)

Article | Open Access | Published: 25 January 2021

#### Mineral phosphorus drives glacier algal blooms on the Greenland Ice Sheet

Jenine McCutcheon 
 orcid.org/0000-0002-9114-7408<sup>1,2</sup>, Stefanie Lutz³, Christopher Williamson<sup>4,5</sup>,
Joseph M. Cook⁶, Andrew J. Tedstone⁴, Aubry Vanderstraeten², Siobhan A. Wilson
orcid.org/0000-0002-0858-6902<sup>8</sup>, Anthony Stockdale orcid.org/0000-0002-1603-0103¹, Steeve
Bonneville orcid.org/0000-0001-7523-8222², Alexandre M. Anesio
orcid.org/0000-0003-2990-4014<sup>9</sup>, Marian L. Yallop⁵, James B. McQuaid
orcid.org/0000-0001-8702-0415¹, Martyn Tranter orcid.org/0000-0003-2071-3094<sup>4,9</sup> & Liane G.
Benning orcid.org/0000-0001-9972-5578¹,3,10

Nature Communications 12, Article number: 570 (2021) | Cite this article 1837 Accesses | 176 Altmetric | Metrics

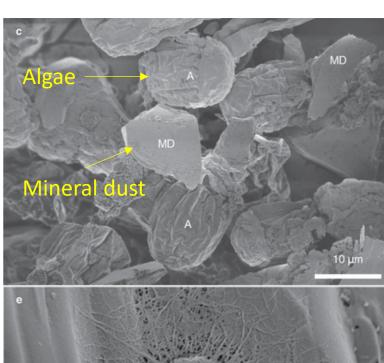
Subjects

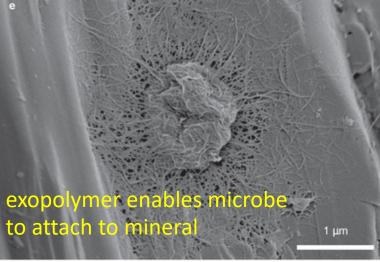
**Element cycles** 

#### Abstract

Melting of the Greenland Ice Sheet is a leading cause of land-ice mass loss and cryosphere-attributed sea level rise. Blooms of pigmented glacier ice algae lower ice albedo and accelerate surface melting in the ice sheet's southwest sector. Although glacier ice algae cause up to 13% of the surface melting in this region, the controls on bloom development remain poorly understood. Here we show a direct link between mineral phosphorus in surface ice and glacier ice algae biomass through the quantification of solid and fluid phase phosphorus reservoirs in surface habitats across the southwest ablation zone of the ice sheet. We demonstrate that nutrients from mineral dust likely drive glacier ice algal growth, and thereby identify mineral dust as a secondary control on ice sheet melting.

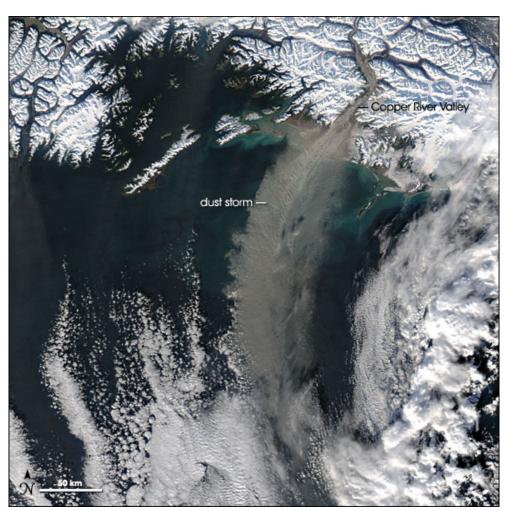
https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-020-20627-w





Dust drives algal growth in Greenland ice

#### Reason 2: Dust as condensation nuclei for Arctic clouds



https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/images/6003/dust-storm-off-alaska



# Glacially sourced dust as a potentially significant source of ice nucleating particles

Yutaka Tobo (1)12\*, Kouji Adachi (1)3, Paul J. DeMott (1)4, Thomas C. J. Hill (1)4, Douglas S. Hamilton (1)5, Natalie M. Mahowald (1)5, Naoko Nagatsuka (1)1, Sho Ohata (1)6,7,8, Jun Uetake (1)14, Yutaka Kondo (1)1 and Makoto Koike (1)6

Nature Geoscience | APRIL 2019 | https://www.nature.com/articles/s41561-019-0314-x

RESEARCH ARTICLE | ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCE

Iceland is an episodic source of atmospheric ice-nucleating particles relevant for mixed-phase clouds

5 A. Sanchez-Marroquin<sup>1,\*</sup>, O. Arnalds<sup>2</sup>, K. J. Baustian-Dorsi<sup>1,3</sup>, J. Browse<sup>1</sup>...

Science Advances 24 Jun 2020: Vol. 6, no. 26, eaba8137 DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.aba8137

#### Reason 3: Dust as a Tracer of Climate dynamics

#### ARTICLE

https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-019-12546-2

OPEN

# East Greenland ice core dust record reveals timing of Greenland ice sheet advance and retreat

Marius Folden Simonsen <sup>1</sup>, Giovanni Baccolo <sup>2</sup>, Thomas Blunier <sup>1</sup>, Alejandra Borunda<sup>3,4</sup>,

Barbara Delmonte<sup>2</sup>, Robert Frei <sup>5</sup>, Steven Goldstein <sup>3,4</sup>, Aslak Grinsted <sup>1</sup>, Helle Astrid Kjær <sup>1</sup>, Todd Sowers <sup>6</sup>,

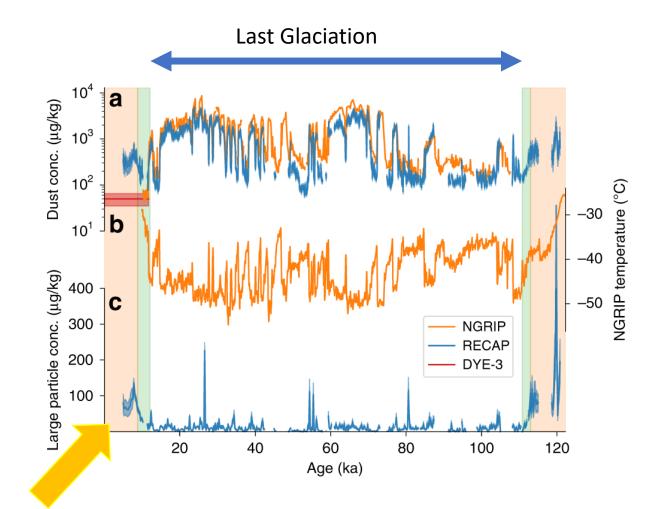
Anders Svensson <sup>1</sup>, Bo Vinther <sup>1</sup>, Diana Vladimirova <sup>1</sup>, Gisela Winckler <sup>3,4</sup>, Mai Winstrup <sup>7</sup> &

Paul Vallelonga <sup>1</sup>

03 October 2019, https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-019-12546-2

Accurate estimates of the past extent of the Greenland ice sheet provide critical constraints for ice sheet models used to determine Greenland's response to climate forcing and contribution to global sea level. Here we use a continuous ice core dust record from the Renland ice cap on the east coast of Greenland to constrain the timing of changes to the ice sheet margin and relative sea level over the last glacial cycle. During the Holocene and the previous interglacial period (Eemian) the dust record was dominated by coarse particles consistent with rock samples from central East Greenland. From the coarse particle concentration record we infer the East Greenland ice sheet margin advanced from  $113.4 \pm 0.4$  to  $111.0 \pm 0.4$  ka BP during the glacial onset and retreated from  $12.1 \pm 0.1$  to  $9.0 \pm 0.1$  ka BP during the last deglaciation. These findings constrain the possible response of the Greenland ice sheet to climate forcings.

# Much of our understanding of paleo-atmosphere dynamics comes from dust in ice-cores



Lots of Coarse Particles → short transport time → indicative of local sources

### Reason 4: Dust darkens ice/snow surfaces

#### Well documented cases with confirmed impact in melting rates



#### Remote Sensing of Environment

Volume 233, November 2019, 111396

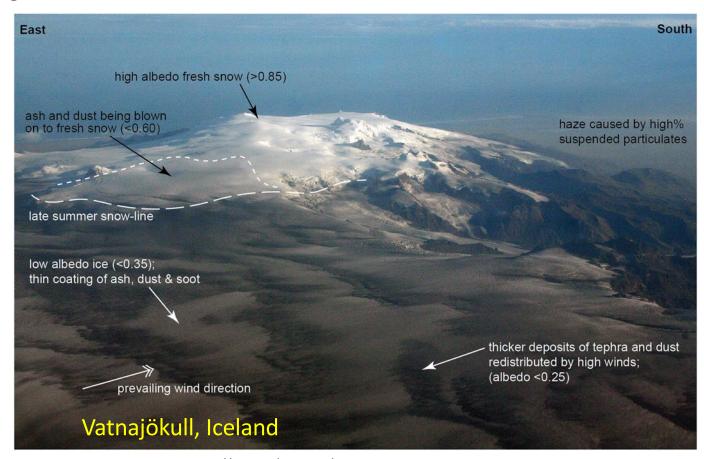


Persistent albedo reduction on southern Icelandic glaciers due to ashfall from the 2010 Eyjafjallajökull eruption

Rebecca Möller <sup>a, b</sup> A Marco Möller <sup>e, f</sup>, Peter A. Kukla <sup>b</sup>, Christoph Schneider <sup>f</sup>, Magnús T. Gudmundsson <sup>g</sup>

https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0034425719304158

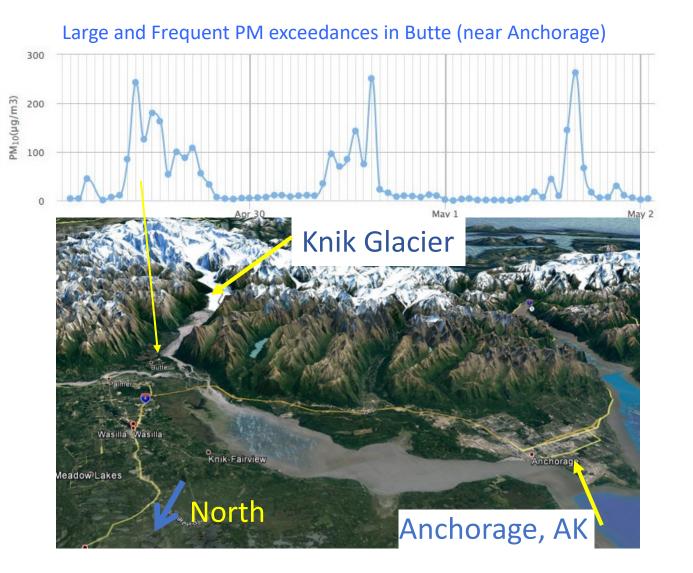




https://doi.org/10.1002/2016RG000518

https://doi.org/10.5194/tc-11-741-2017, 2017.

### Reason 5: Air Quality in Alaska





#### MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH

Planning and Land Use Department Planning Division

350 East Dahlia Avenue • Palmer, AK 99645 planning@matsugov.us

#### AIR QUALITY ADVISORY/PRESS RELEASE

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough is issuing an air quality advisory for the Mat-Su Core Area, including the Cities of Palmer and Wasilla, and surrounding Communities, valid from 1:00pm, Wednesday April 3, 2019 until the winds subside. With the increasing winds and gusts the Mat-Su Core Area, including the Cities of Palmer and Wasilla, and surrounding Communities may have areas of blowing dust. The Air Quality in these areas may become unhealthy.

WHEN BLOWING DUST IS VISIBLE CHILDREN, THE ELDERLY, AND PERSONS WITH EXISTING HEART OR LUNG DISEASE, SHOULD STAY INDOORS AND REDUCE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY. THE GENERAL POPULATIONS SHOULD AVOID VIGOROUS OUTDOOR ACTIVITY.

Please call the 24-hour Air Quality Alert System phone number, 352-3878, for information on air quality in the eastern Matanuska Valley. This advisory will expire 12:00pm Thursday, April 4, 2019, or be updated if conditions change.

If you have any questions, please call the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Planning Division at 861-7833.

Eileen Probasco, Director of Planning and Land Use

April 3, 2019

### Reasons 5: Air Quality - International

#### Dust and volcanic ash resuspension is an Air Quality concern in Iceland



Emergency Hospital Visits in Association with Volcanic Ash, Dust Storms and Other Sources of Ambient Particles: A Time-Series Study in Reykjavík, Iceland

by ( Hanne Krage Carlsen 1.2.\* ☑, ( Thorarinn Gislason 3.4, ( Bertil Forsberg <sup>2</sup>, ( Kadri Meister <sup>2</sup>, ( Thorstur Thorsteinsson <sup>5,6</sup>, ( Thorsteinn Jóhannsson <sup>7</sup>, ( Ragnhildur Finnbjornsdottir <sup>1</sup> and ( Anna Oudin <sup>2</sup>

- Centre of Public Health Sciences, University of Iceland, Stapi v/Hringbraut, 101 Reykjavík, Iceland
- Unit of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, Department of Public Health and Clinical Medicine, Umeå University, 90187 Umeå, Sweden
- Department of Respiratory Medicine and Sleep, Landspítali University Hospital-Fossvogur, 108 Reykjavík, Iceland
- Faculty of Medicine, School of Health Sciences, University of Iceland, Vatnsmýrarvegi 16, 101 Reykjavík, Iceland
- Unit of Environment and Natural Resources, University of Iceland, Sturlugata 7, 101 Reykjavík, Iceland
- <sup>6</sup> Institute of Earth Sciences, School of Engineering and Natural Sciences, University of Iceland, Sturlugata 7, 101 Reykjavík, Iceland
- <sup>7</sup> Environmental Agency of Iceland, Suőurlandsbraut 24, 108 Reykjavík, Iceland
- \* Author to whom correspondence should be addressed.

Academic Editor: Paul B. Tchounwou

Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health 2015, 12(4), 4047-4059; https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph120404047

Received: 21 January 2015 / Revised: 17 March 2015 / Accepted: 2 April 2015 / Published: 13 April 2015

View Full-Text

Download PDF

Browse Figures

Citation Export

https://www.mdpi.com/1660-4601/12/4/4047



Atmospheric Environment
Volume 45, Issue 32, October 2011, Pages 5924-5933



Dust storm contributions to airborne particulate matter in Reykjavík, Iceland

Throstur Thorsteinsson <sup>a</sup> A ⊠, Guðrún Gísladóttir <sup>a, b</sup>, Joanna Bullard <sup>c</sup>, Grant McTainsh <sup>d</sup>

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2011.05.023

Get rights and content

#### Abstract

Episodes of high levels of particulate matter (PM) in Reykjavík occur several times a year. The main sources of daily variation in PM are traffic or highly localized (e.g. construction) sources, however several episodes have been identified where these are not the cause. Examining PM<sub>10</sub> (diameter < 10  $\mu$ m) levels around the time when dust storms are seen on satellite images, and verifying that the weather conditions are favorable for the duration of the high levels of PM (>50–100  $\mu$ g m $^{-3}$ ; 30-min average), demonstrates that dust storms are the source of these increased levels of PM<sub>10</sub>. Since satellite coverage is sparse, visual

https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1352231011005061

#### Road Dust: A Common concern across Arctic communities

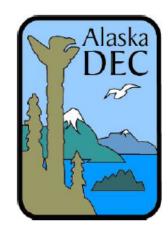
#### Alaska

**■** Menu ANCHORAGE DAILY NEWS



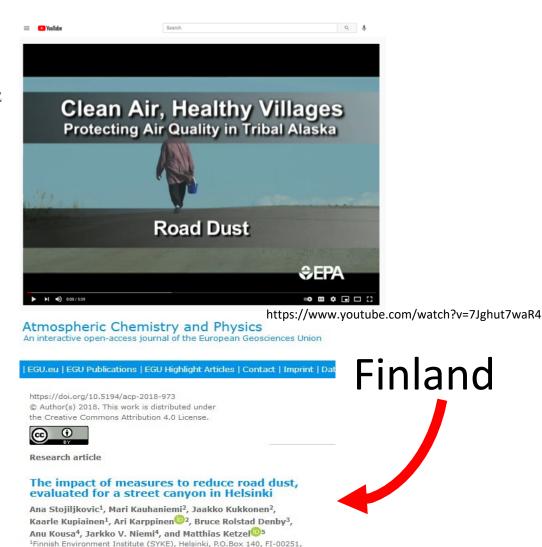
https://www.adn.com/alaska-news/ruralalaska/2017/08/13/dust-busting-bush-alaska-cloudswith-choking-dust-and-residents-want-to-do-somethingabout-it/ A PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF FUGITIVE DUST FROM ROADS IN EIGHT ALASKAN VILLAGES IN THE NORTHWEST ARCTIC BOROUGH

Project Report (2003-2005)



https://dec.alaska.gov/air/

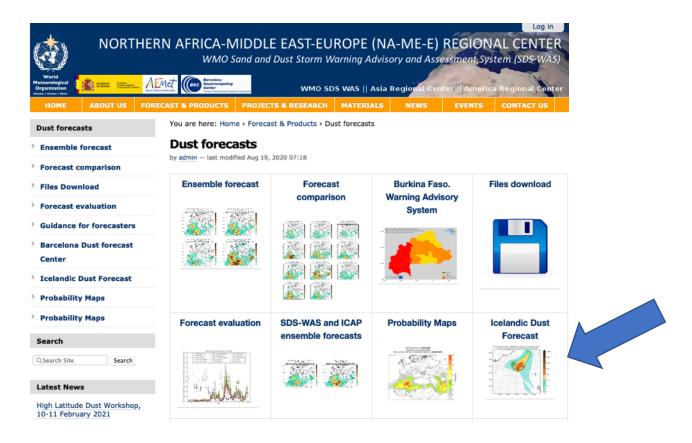
Air Monitoring and Quality Assurance Division of Air Quality Department of Environmental Conservation Anchorage, Alaska July 2011



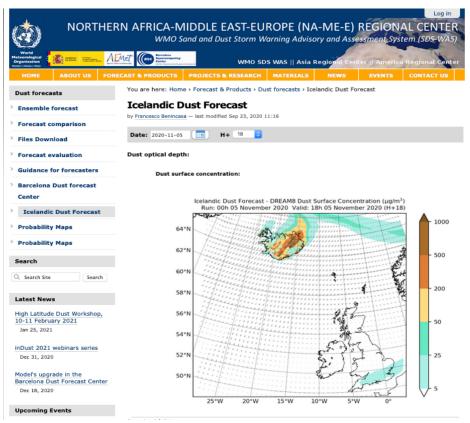
Principle Material Control to the to the land to the property of the total to the land to

### Iceland has the largest desert in Europe

Regular forecasts of dust in Iceland by the WMO

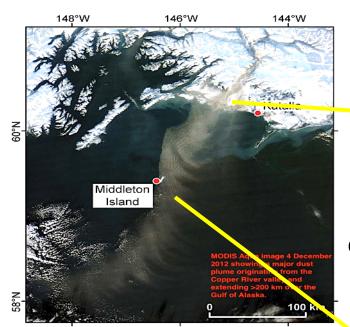


Products include Surface, Total columnar and Aerosol Optical Depth



https://sds-was.aemet.es/forecast-products/dust-forecasts/icelandic-dust-forecast

### Gulf of Alaska: An HLD environment in our backyard







A NASA IDS funded project, we installed a dust sampling station at Middleton Island, AK- Copper River Delta is an excellent site: 2011-2014 and an instrumentation in the Copper River Delta

Middleton Island, off the coast of the

- There is significant infrastructure (airport, NWS site)
- Flat island with pristine marine air
- Downwind of a major source of dust

#### **Geophysical Research Letters**

Glacial flour dust storms in the Gulf of Alaska: Hydrologic and meteorological controls and their importance as a source of bioavailable iron

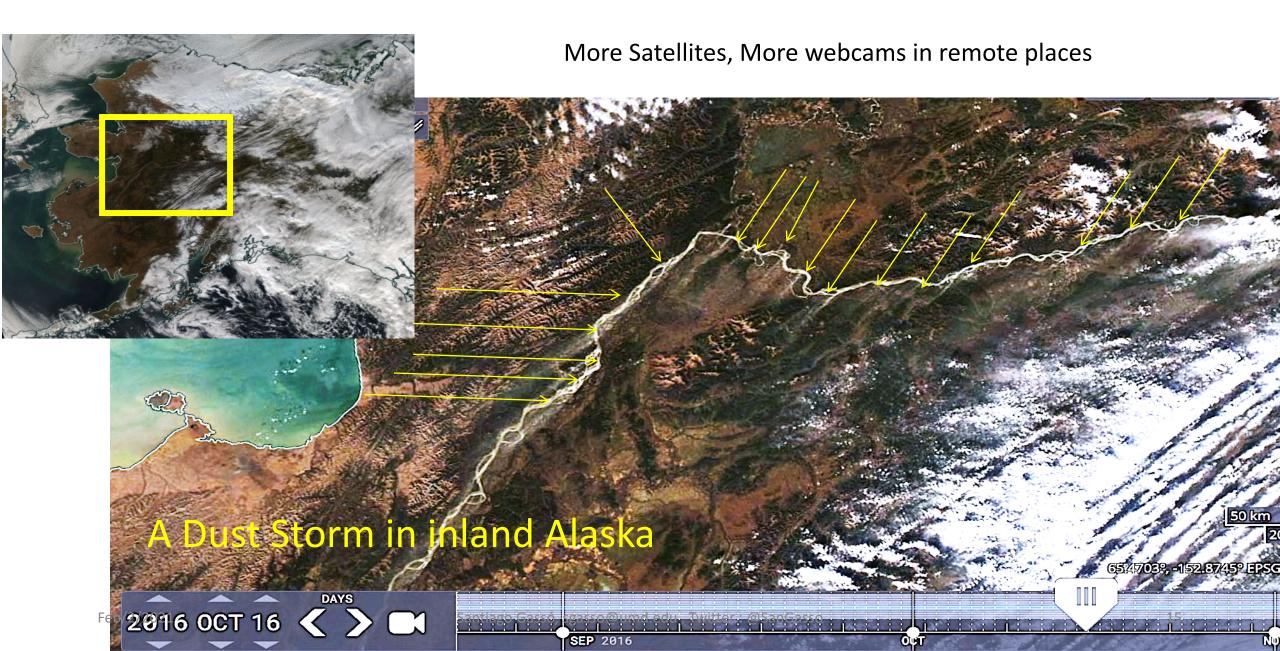
John Crusius □, Andrew W. Schroth, Santiago Gassó, Christopher M. Moy, Robert C. Levy, Myrna Gatica

https://doi.org/10.1029/2010GL046573



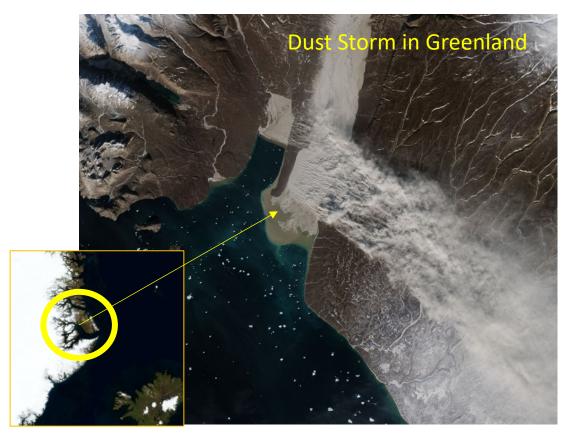


#### HLD activity is more apparent

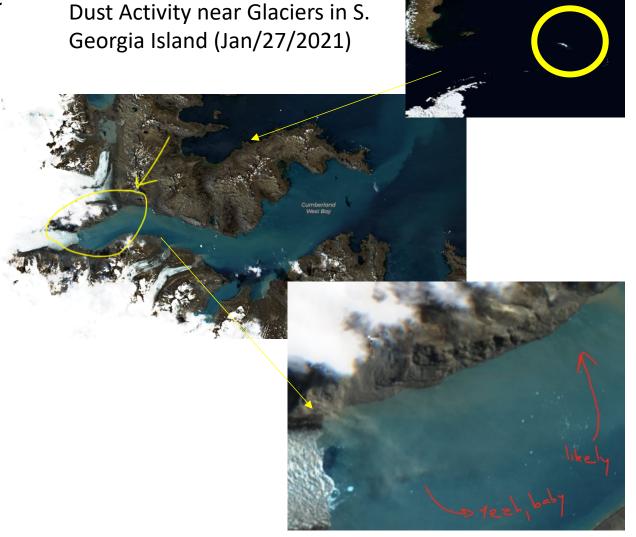


### HLD activity is more apparent

because better and more image archives, these events were found from my desktop in the office.....



https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/images/92891/glacier-flour-in-greenland-skies



https://twitter.com/SanGasso/status/1354412985322758151

# Current Issues Related to HLD

- Many basic questions are unanswered : where, when, how
- Hard to observe and model
- Very Multidisciplinary: questions in one discipline have answers rooted in a different discipline (for ex, the dust deposition over the ocean question)



## Final Thoughts

There is more HLD to come!

#### because:

- Better observing networks
- Glaciers around the Artic region are receding

### Questions?



Contact info

E-mail: sgasso@umd.edu , Twitter : @SanGasso, #highlatitudedust